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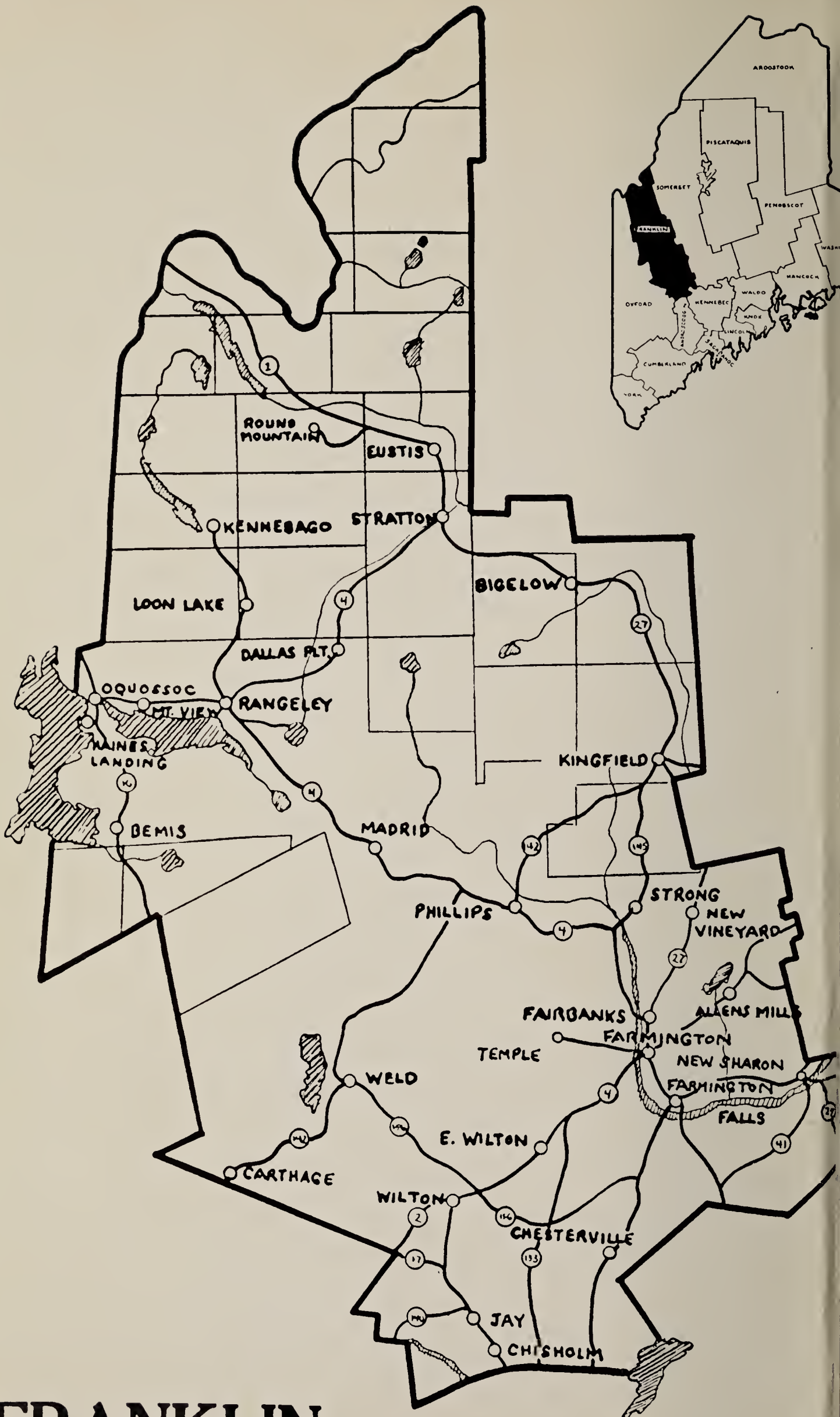


**MAINE
PLACE
NAMES**

*and the
Peopling of its towns*



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FRANKLIN

COUNTY EDITION

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Me. MAINE PLACE NAMES

and

THE PEOPLING OF ITS TOWNS

by

AVA HARRIET CHADBOURNE

*Professor Emeritus of Education
University of Maine*



Franklin ⁺ and Androscoggin Counties

Cos.

The Bond Wheelwright Company

Freeport, Maine

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Foreword

It was Stephen Benèt who said it:

I have fallen in love with American names,
The sharp gaunt names, which never grow fat.

I too have fallen in love with American names, especially those in the State of Maine, but I do not find them sharp, gaunt and thin, for often when I look down upon the map of Maine, I feel that I am turning the leaves of a Book of Remembrance; for here are Indian words, rich in meaning, colorful and reminiscent of a bygone day; French, English, Irish, German, Scotch and Swedish words, revealing important records of human history, migrations and settlements, as well as expressing the love and longing of the early Maine colonists for their faraway homes.

Here too in this Book of Remembrance are recorded the names of Massachusetts and New Hampshire towns whose memories were brought along with other treasures by young men, poor in this world's goods but rich in courage and energy, who came following the Revolutionary War to push back the frontier and to establish homes in the wilderness. They were emboldened by cheap land, abundant water power and goodly forests.

Here too are words attesting the strong religious faith of a people or the characteristics and ideals of a community. Great statesmen and military commanders of proven worth are also here honored in the names of towns and counties — all these with many descriptive words are spread out before me on the map of Maine.

Hidden away behind these names are many a dream of conquest, of an empire, of an old country to be renewed and revived in a new land, of a refuge, a place for freedom of thought and action, of an inspiring story, of enthusiastic and untiring effort, records of courage and bravery, of love and devotion, of steadfastness to a mighty purpose.

One has only to study the names of Maine's sixteen counties, twenty-one cities and more than four hundred towns to find the words shapely in form, fascinating and informative in meaning.

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FRANKLIN COUNTY
1838

The county of Franklin is located in the western part of the state bordering on Canada. This area was the home of the Norridgewock tribe of the Abnaki nation of Indians. Their principal village was near where Sandy River enters the Kennebec. It was the "Great Interval" on the Sandy River, and became known through the reports of hunters, which created a large degree of interest and eventually resulted in the settlement of the county.

The county was named in honor of Benjamin Franklin (1709-1790) printer, author, philanthropist, inventor, statesman, diplomat and scientist.

The histories of the cities and towns given herein are arranged in the order of their incorporation in what is now the State of Maine.

Farmington, 1794

Maine's eighty-third town, Farmington was incorporated in Franklin County in 1794. It was a most excellent township, located in the bend of the Sandy River. The goodness of its soil for agriculture gave it the name Farmington by the common consent of its inhabitants. Here were the Indian corn fields of the Canibas tribe of Indians. The town was earlier called Sandy River Plantation or Tyng's Town since it was granted to Wm. Tyng and his company in 1703. The first exploration of the town was made in 1776.

The village is situated on a beautiful undulating plain on the eastern bank of Sandy River, named from the soil which is a sandy loam, near the center of the town. Most impressive views may be seen from the top of Powder House Hill. This town was first explored with a view to settlement by Stephen Titcomb, Robert Gower, James Henry, Robert Alexander and James McDonald who were guided by

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Thomas Wilson in the summer of 1776. He had previously explored the region as a hunter. This company was from Topsham and made the trip as far as Hallowell in canoes. At what is now Farmington Falls, they found two Indian camps and an extensive clearing. Proceeding about a mile above the falls, they made a chain of bass wood bark with which they measured the land off into farms, then returned to Topsham to obtain their implements and a stock of provisions. In two weeks they were again at the scene of the proposed new settlement and from this period until 1784 this company, known first as the Proprietors of the Sandy River Settlement, continued to make improvements in various parts of the town. After the securing of titles and the surveying of the township by Colonel Joseph North in 1780, new families immediately came in.

Many of the first settlers were from Hallowell, among them Jeriah Blake, Garret Burns, Enoch Craig, Calvin Edson and Robert Kannady. From this same town in 1791 came Supply Belcher and John Church, both of whom were outstanding citizens in the development of the new town. The former was a musician of note and published a book of anthems, entitled *The Harmony of Maine*.

About 1794 Nathan Cutler came from Milford, Massachusetts, and took up a lot in the northern part of the township. He cleared away the forest, built a home and reared a large family. After the Revolutionary War men arrived from Dunstable and Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, and that part of Hallowell now Augusta. Coming to the Sandy River Valley, they bought lots of land, felled the forest trees, built log houses, tilled the soil and with their wives and children lived the pioneer life. The first Farmington Falls settlers of the 1770's were joined by others who started clearings in various places along Sandy River; in 1782 eight families passed the winter in rough snowbound log cabins in the vicinity. The settlers were for the most part people of considerable culture and education. The first school of the settlement was opened in 1788 in the log cabin of Lemuel Perham, Jr. By 1790 there were 404 inhabitants. Under a Resolve of 1790 the lots were confirmed to the settlers and their associates, agreeable to drafts made at proprietors' meetings held in Hallowell.

Corn and grain were the principal crops in these early days; these were exchanged for other necessities of the settlers. A post office was established in 1797, and the following year the town was represented in the General Court by Supply Belcher.

New Sharon, 1794

New Sharon in Franklin County was settled about 1782. In 1791 it was granted to Prince Baker and others by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and continued to be settled so rapidly that it was incorporated in 1794. Williamson states that this township was a part of the tract granted to the representatives of Captain William Tyng and his company in consideration of their sufferings and services during the dangerous pursuit on snowshoes of the Indian enemy during the first winter of Queen Anne's War. It was therefore first called Tyngstown. Afterward it was called Unity and finally took the name New Sharon, from the Massachusetts town, Sharon.

The name of the Massachusetts town was taken from a plain in Palestine, and refers to the fields where David's herds fed.

Prince Baker of Pembroke, Massachusetts, one of the grantees of the township in 1791, was the earliest settler. He was followed by Nathaniel Tibbets, Benj. Chambers, Benj. Rollins, James Howes and Samuel Prescott. The village of New Sharon is one of the prettiest in the state. It is situated on both sides of the Sandy River where a natural fall is increased by a dam and the stream spanned by a bridge. Abel Baker built the first mills at the falls in 1801. They afterward passed into the hands of Francis Mayhew, by whom they were rebuilt and much improved. The water power privilege at the falls is a superior one and the location possesses many advantages for a business place. It has had, at various times, a grist mill, a saw mill, a shingle machine, starch factory, one or more tanneries, a fulling mill, a carding machine, a number of blacksmith shops, and many mechanics. In these places there are lumber and wood products mills and a corn canning factory. Week's Mills in the northwest part of the town had an early set of mills and a starch factory, both now abandoned.

The bridge across the Sandy River at the village was first erected about 1809 or 1810 and has since been rebuilt with solid stone abutments. A church was first organized in 1801 and in 1815 the Reverend Hezekiah Hall came to town. George Dana Boardman, the devoted and distinguished missionary to Burma, was a native of this town.

y, 1795

Among the other noted Americans whose names may be found in Maine towns is that of John Jay, the eminent patriot, statesman and

first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The town of Jay, Maine, is located in the southwestern part of Franklin County. It was first granted to Captain Joseph Phipps and sixty-three others who lived in towns near Boston, for services in the French and Indian War in 1755. For a long time it was known as Phipps Canada. The conditions of the grant were that it should be divided into rights of 400 acres each, one of which should be reserved for Harvard College, one for the first settled minister, one for the use of the ministry and one for schools. It was early surveyed and divided into lots of 100 acres each. A settling committee appointed by the associates subsequently purchased the whole, and so managed the business that the original owners received little or no benefit from the grant. There were no settlements previous to the Revolutionary War. The town was incorporated in 1795.

The earliest settlers were Simon Coolidge, Deacon Oliver Fuller, Samuel Eustis, Scarborough Parker, Moses Crafts, Isaac West Thomas Fuller and Joseph Hyde.

Among the other early settlers not listed above were Nathaniel Jackson, Samuel Jackson, Wm. Godding and James Atkinson. Jay Hill, where there is now a small village and a bridge across the Androscoggin, was first settled by James Starr in 1802. The Androscoggin River runs southeastward across the southwestern corner of the town. The only other stream of magnitude is a large brook which comes down from Dixfield and Wilton through the western part of the town. The largest sheet of water in Jay is Perkins Pond, and the highest peak is Spruce Mountain which has an altitude of 2,000 feet. The usual varieties of trees are found in the forests. On the Androscoggin River in this town are three excellent water powers where there were saw mills and a carriage factory. Granite quarries and brickyards were also prosperous at one time. There were nine villages in 1820. Near Jay Hill, an excellent grist and saw mill was put in operation in 1846.

In the northeast section of the town several sons of Friend Beal of Readfield settled at an early day; a fine meeting house was erected here. At first the people of Jay had only occasional preaching from traveling preachers. A Baptist church which became large and flourishing was organized in 1799. Joseph Adams, one of its members, became the first pastor in 1804, and he continued his labors some fourteen years with success. In 1826 the church was divided in opinion, and a second church was formed.

North Jay is famous for its white granite; the blocks for Grant

mb are among the many large pieces cut here. Cumberland County Court House, Detroit, Michigan; the Frick Building, twelve stories high, Pittsburg; the Marshall Field Stores in Chicago and the Hibernia Bank in San Francisco are a few of the handsome structures built of this granite. The stone sheds and quarries are on the side hill. One of the most important contracts later filled here was that for building the Princeton College Chapel, a beautiful Gothic Chapel which was, when finished, the second largest college chapel in the world, second only to King's Chapel in Cambridge, England. Other later contracts filled were for the Equitable Trust Company Building in Wall Street, New York, and the Terminal Tower Building in Cleveland, Ohio, each more than forty stories high.

The three valuable water sites in Jay are Riley, Jay Bridge, and Chisholm, now used by International Paper Company.

Strong, 1801

Strong, in Franklin County, was incorporated in 1801, as the one hundred and twenty-seventh town in Maine. It was settled as early as 1784 by men who came from Nobleborough or its vicinity. It was sometimes called Sandy River Middle Township; Avon was the Upper and Phillips, the Lower. This township was purchased from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts by an association of which William Read was one. He acted as agent of the group in the purchase and surveyor of the town, for which reason it was first called Readstown. The state reserved one lot for Pierpole, the Indian, on which he had settled after leaving Farmington Falls. He put up the second frame house in town and remained there until 1801, when he went to Canada.

The present name of the town was given in honor of Caleb Strong, who served as Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts from 1800 to 1807. The Act of Incorporation of the town of Strong, Maine, was the first of its kind to be signed by him under his administration.

The first settlement was made as early as 1784 by Wm. Read. He was followed by Edw. Flint, John Day, David and Joseph Humfrey, Jacob Sawyer, Wm. Hiscock, Benj. Dodge, Timothy Morrow, Ab. Eaton, Peter Patterson, Robert McLeery and — Ellsworth, all from Nobleborough. In the census of 1790, in addition to these names heads of families, were Michael Withern, Thos. Bates, Jacob Sawyer and Abel Colbey. The first frame barn was put up by Mr. Read in 1786-87 and his house, the first framed one, was built in 1791-92.

Richard Clark and Joseph Kersey settled in Strong in 1792. The inhabitants of the town as well as those located higher up the river had to go to Winthrop to mill or to use mortars for some years.

The town has a large pond in the eastern extremity at the outlet of which a saw mill and clover mill, built and owned by Alexander Porter, were situated. There was a grist mill on the Sandy River, and on the northeast branch, grist, saw, fulling, carding mills, a starch factory, tannery and various kinds of machine shops were located. Just below the village a bridge crosses the Sandy River. At the lower part of the town is a meeting house and another in the easterly section mostly built and chiefly occupied by the Methodists. In the northeastern section there is a Congregational Meeting House. It is often claimed that Maine's Republican Party was founded in this town on August 7, 1854, with temperance and abolition of slavery as the two specific planks to the platform.

Avon, 1802

Soon after the Revolution, when the returned soldiers of Massachusetts and New Hampshire were seeking homes in the undeveloped lands of Maine, Plantation Number 2 in Abott's Purchase, lying on both sides of the Sandy River in the first range of townships, our present town of Avon, was being explored.

Even before 1784 this plantation was settled by Joshua Souther from Damariscotta River and Captain Perkins Allen of Martha's Vineyard. They were soon followed by Moses Dudley, Ebenezer Thompson, Mark Whitten, Thos. Humphrey, Charles Dudley and Samuel and Jesse Ingraham.

The Sandy offered abundant power for mills and fertile soil for farms. The settlement was familiarly called Upper Town from its relation to two other towns, now Phillips and Strong, then Lower and Middle Towns, on the Sandy River. The area included in the present town of Avon was surveyed by Samuel Titcomb in 1793.

Educated as these early emigrants were, they found in the beautiful scenery of Maine mountains and rivers a similarity, as they thought, to the Shakespearian country of England. So when the town was named, the meaningful old name of the "Shakespeare Avon" was bestowed upon it.

The following were residents of Sandy River Upper Town according to the census of 1790: Thomas Humphries, Moses Dudley, Ebenezer Thompson, Perkins Allen, Charles Church, Daniel Ingraham.

liphallet Dudley, Samuel Sprague, Joshua Soule and Isaac Thompson.

Chesterville, 1802

Chesterville, Maine, is one of the few towns in our state which borrowed the name of a New Hampshire town, Chester, for the basis of its name. Originally it was Wyman's Plantation, named for Abram Wyman, the pioneer settler who commenced his plantation in the southern part of the town about 1782. He was followed in 1783 by Samuel Linscott and Dummer Sewell, who built mills near the center of the township about 1785 and designated their settlement as Chester Plantation. The titles of the lands were from Massachusetts. The early settlers were from New Hampshire, Massachusetts and New York. A few came from Bath, Maine.

The township was first surveyed in 1788. The Reverend Jotham Sewell and Wm. Bradbury, the financier, started their fortunes here. Among the trials and hardships of these two pioneers was that of going to Winthrop, twenty miles distant, to the mill, hauling their grain on a hand sled. The first road was opened through the place about 1780 and the first saw and grist mill was put in operation in 1785.

At Chesterville Center on the Little Norridgewock was a large tannery for sheep skins which were carried through and out of the great vats of tanning liquor on huge reels moved by water and steam power. Here was a meeting house, starch factory, one or more stores and mechanics of various trades. The saw mills have afforded more fine lumber than any other in this section of the country, a considerable part of the territory having been covered with a growth of pine. Chesterville is watered by Wilson's Stream, the Little Norridgewock, McCurdy's Stream, the Sandy River and a number of ponds. At Keith's Mills in the northern part of the town there was a grist, fulling and carding mill. Shingle machines were attached to nearly all the saw mills.

When the region was first explored by the settlers they found the rapids, or falls, at Chesterville Center remains of palisades enclosing an area of some three acres where the village now stands. The enclosure included an Indian burying ground, where bones, wampum and other Indian relics are often found.

The village of Farmington Falls is partly in Farmington and partly in Chesterville. Here is the Union Church containing a bell given by the Reverend Jotham Sewell, sometimes spoken of as the

“Apostle of Maine.” He was born in York, Maine, in 1760, was brick mason by trade and served as a Revolutionary soldier. In 1788 he bought land and began clearing a farm in Chesterville which was his home all his life. He ranged throughout Maine as a missionary and solicited funds for the Bangor Theological Seminary. For fifty years no man in the District and early State of Maine was better known than he. He passed away in 1850.

New Vineyard, 1802

Located in Franklin County, the town was incorporated as the one hundred and thirty-fourth town in Maine in 1802. As a plantation it had been called by the same name as well as by Number 2 on the west side of the Kennebec River, north of the Plymouth Patent. It was settled in 1791 by parties from Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts among whom was Captain Nathan Daggett, pilot of the French fleet commanded by Count D'Estaing.

The township was purchased from Massachusetts by the group from Martha's Vineyard, together with Jonathan Knowlton, of Farrington, who acted as their agent. Daniel Collins and Abner Norton having previously started improvements, moved in with their families in 1791, thus becoming the first settlers.

These were soon followed by Samuel Daggett, James Manteuffel, Ephriam Butler, John Spencer, Cornelius Norton, David Davis, John Daggett, Benjamin Benson, Joseph Smith, Henry Butler, Herbert Boardman, Charles Luce, Henry Norton, William Farrand, Seth Heman, Ezra Winslow and Calvin Burden.

Settlements were soon begun north of the mountains, by people mostly from Middleboro, Massachusetts. Among these occur the names of George, Eleazer, Paul and Remiah Pratt, Elias Bryant, Simeon Hackett, Jabez Vaughn and Cephaniah Morton.

New Vineyard Village, formerly known as Vaughn's Mills, near the middle of the town, is the chief business center. It has had, in the past, two saw mills, a grist and spool mills; now it has a box manufactory and a wood-turning mill.

A range of mountains crosses the town from southwest to northeast, dividing the waters of Sandy River from those of the Carabassus on the north. The scenery in some parts is strikingly beautiful.

Industry, 1803

Hanson, in his *History of Gardiner, Pittston and West Gardiner*, gives the following explanation of the name Industry:

When the town was about to be incorporated, the Rev. J. Thompson asked his wife, Betty Winslow, as he was leaving home, "What shall we call the new town?" "Name it for the character of the people," was the reply, "call it Industry." He accordingly proposed the name, and it was accepted.

The town and plantation was formed from the northwestern part of the Plymouth or Kennebec Patent. The first settlements were made about 1793-94. "The first settler within the limits of Industry, as the town was afterwards named, was Levi Greenleaf who came in 1787," says Wm. Collins Hatch, the historian of Industry. Greenleaf was a native of Bolton, Massachusetts, and a young man of character and energy. He married about the time of his removal to the wilds of Maine and brought his wife and household goods here on a sled drawn by four large oxen. The farm cleared by him was in that part of the town ceded to New Sharon in 1852. Peter Witham, who came to Industry from the vicinity of Hallowell in 1788 and settled north of Mr. Greenleaf, was the second settler on the Patent.

No further settlements were made until 1792, when Nathaniel Willard and sons came from Dunstable, Massachusetts, and settled at Thompson's Corner. Three years later Mr. Willard's son, Levi, took up land adjoining his father on the north, while Samuel, another son, settled in the southern part of the town; his land adjoined that of Levi Greenleaf. Jonathan Knowlton located on the north side of Bannock Hill in 1792. He was one of the original purchasers of the township of New Vineyard and owned the northwest section of the New Vineyard Gore. He was probably succeeded by Archelaus Luce, and in 1798 the lot reverted to Knowlton's son, Jonathan Knowlton, Jr., who lived there until the town was incorporated.

The lands were first taken up where each individual chose, and held by possession, but afterward were purchased from those claiming proprietorship under the original grant. John Thompson, Jr., and Jeremiah Beane settled near Levi Greenleaf in 1793, but nothing is known about them.

The following year saw quite an influx of immigrants, among whom were James Thompson, Thos. Johnson and Zoe Withee. James Thompson had resided in Norridgewock for some years previous to his settlement on the Patent. He was a native of New Hampshire. He settled as near neighbor of Nathaniel Willard. He was a man of energy and enterprise, cleared a good farm, built a commodious farmhouse and was held in high esteem by all who knew him. He eventually

sold his farm to Samuel Norton of Edgartown, Massachusetts, and moved to the State of New York. Thos. Johnson and sons from Martha's Vineyard came to Sandy River in 1793. The following year he began to clear a lot and build a log cabin, and he moved his family there in the autumn of the same year. Zoe Withee settled at Withee's Corner, a near neighbor to Mr. Johnson. Withee was a soldier of the Revolution who came from Vienna to Industry in 1793-94; he was previously a native of New Hampshire. His farm in former years was one of the best in town.

John Thompson, also of Vienna, came in 1795 and settled on a lot adjoining that of his brother, James, on the east. Here he cleared land, erected a cabin and made his home for some years, but subsequently moved over to a lot near the Stark's line. John Thompson cleared up a fine farm, erected mills on a small stream which flowed through his lot and also a commodious two-story house. He was largely instrumental in erecting the Red Meeting House, the first house of worship in the town, and figured prominently in every good work. It was he who suggested the name of the town as offered by his wife. His son, Robert, inherited his house and spent his whole life therein.

Samuel Crompton, an Englishman from Staffordshire County, came in 1795; his lot was located in that part of the town now set off to New Sharon. Samuel Moody and several of his sons came from Shapleigh in 1797. Captain Wm. Allen started a clearing in 1796 on what has since been known as Allen's Hill; the following year he cut more trees, built a log house and in the spring of 1798 moved his family to the Patent. William, his eldest son, began a clearing in 1801 and sowed two acres of wheat and one of rye that season; and Bartlette, another son, settled on a farm near by. The Allens were from Chilmark on Martha's Vineyard.

Among other early settlers were Benj. Cottle, Daniel Luce, Peter Daggett, Jabez Norton, Peter West, James Winslow, John Gower and Lemuel Howes.

Freeman, 1803

Freeman is situated in the center of the eastern side of Franklin County. It is the more westerly of two townships granted by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to the sufferers of Falmouth (now Portland) in the burning of that town by the British during the Revolution. The town was surveyed and settled under the agency of Reuben

Hill about 1797. It was incorporated in 1803, taking the name of Samuel Freeman of Portland who was one of the principal owners at the time of settlement. It was disorganized in 1938. William Brackly, David Hooper, Alexander Fasset, Samuel Weymouth and Messrs. Burbank, Morton and Boston were among the first settlers.

The township was No. 3 in Range 2, and when first settled took the name of Little River Plantation. The surface is much broken by hills, but the soil is fertile though hard to cultivate. The middle and southern parts of the town are drained by a branch of the Sandy River and across the northern part flows Curvo Stream, the southern branch of Seven Mile Brook.

Wilton, 1803

This township was granted to Captain William Tyng and his company of Dunstable, Massachusetts, for their services in an excursion against the Indians in 1703. The township was explored in 1785 by Solomon Adams and others, located by Samuel Titcomb, the state surveyor and lotted by Mr. Adams in 1787. The explorers called it Harrytown, in memory of Harry, the dangerous savage who was killed in the Tyng invasion.

The early settlers came in 1789, and the first settler, Samuel Butterfield, called it Tyngston in honor of the grantee; but when it was incorporated in 1803, it was named Wilton for a New Hampshire town, through the efforts of Abraham Butterfield, an original settler, who had come from that place. Soon after the settlement, Samuel Butterfield built a dam and erected saw and grist mills. These mills were built on Wilson Stream on the old road from Bean's Corner to Farmington and about one and a half miles from what is now East Wilton. Years after, Nathan Swain had a grist mill, a threshing mill and a cider mill there. The first clearing in what is now Wilton was made by Thomas Nutting.

The encouragement of Jacob Abbott, Sr., who, with Benj. Veld, had purchased land in this vicinity, heartened settlers and procured the location of the Coos road which ran from Chesterville through Wilton to New Hampshire. The original grant of land was made in 1735, in what is now New Hampshire. That state claimed the territory, however, and in 1784 the grant of Tyngston was changed to the township in the District of Maine.

On June 14, 1810, Samuel Butterfield sold Solomon Adams of Farmington part of Lot 146 in Wilton, with the right to erect a cot-

ton mill and a sheeps' wool factory on the dam. Solomon Adams, Sr had gone to Farmington in 1791 from Chelmsford, Massachusetts. He built this factory in 1810, and carried it on for several years until 1816-17, manufacturing cotton cloth, gingham and other cloth. Some historians have suggested that this was the first cotton mill in Maine. There was one built in Gardiner in 1811-12, which manufactured cotton yarn, and was one of the earliest and most successful cotton mills in this country.

Wilton Village occupies the bottom and side of a picturesque valley with a wild wood on the opposite hillside; between this and the main street of the village rushes Wilson Stream which is the outlet of Wilson Pond. Isaac Brown became a resident about 1790 and after him and the Butterfields soon followed Josiah Greene, Wm Walker, Ammiel Clough, Joseph Webster, Silas Gould, Ebenezer Eaton, Josiah Perham, Ebenezer Brown, Josiah Perley and Josiah Blake. Other people emigrated to this settlement from Massachusetts and from Farmington, Maine. It is interesting to note that the town was incorporated just one hundred years after Captain Tyng and his associates made their epic march in 1703.

Temple, 1803

incorporated in 1803. Previously it had been called Abbottstown, for Jacob Abbott, or No. 1 of Abbott's Purchase. Parker in his *History of Farmington* states that "Temple and Wilton take their names from two towns in New Hampshire, similarly placed and from which many of the early settlers emigrated."

Settlements were made about 1796, the first by Joseph Holland and Samuel Briggs. They were soon followed by Thos. Russell, James Tuttle, Moses Adams, John Kenney, Jonathan Ballard, Wm. Drury, Asa Mitchell, Samuel Lawrence, Gideon and George Staples and Messrs. Farmer, Tripp and Poor. Mr. Tuttle, who settled at the center of the town, was soon succeeded by Benj. Abbott, Esq., who was one of the most useful and respected citizens of the place.

Temple is somewhat mountainous, embracing quite a portion of the Blue Ridge, but is good for grazing and is said to raise the best sheep. The town is watered by the Starling or Davis Mill Stream on which was a grist mill, some two or three saw mills, a starch factory and a machine shop. Religious services have been continued in Temple from soon after the first settlement by the Congregationalist

Methodists and Free Will Baptists. For some years one or two stores have been kept at the mills, where there is something of a village and several factories.

At the commencement of its settlements, Temple was owned by Benj. Phillips of Boston, but was surveyed and settled under the agency of Jacob Abbott of Brunswick, Maine. Mitchell Richards, a revolutionary soldier, also located in Temple.

Phillips, 1812

Situated near the center of Franklin County is the present town of Phillips which was granted in 1794 by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to Jacob Abbot. Sales of land, however, were first made under the agency of Francis Tufts.

I am indebted to Mrs. Fred N. Beal of Phillips for the following information: Probably the first settlements in Phillips began about 1790. Perkins Allen, a sea captain from Martha's Vineyard, settled in Avon in 1783 and a few years later moved on to the adjoining town of Phillips. Seth Greeley and his father, Moses, came from Winthrop, Maine, to Farmington and then over to Phillips about 1790. Henry Greeley, a brother, was also an early settler. Isaac Davenport from Winthrop, his brother, Josiah, and his widowed mother came about 1791 or 1792; Uriah Howard, Jacob Whitney and Josiah Stinchfield came from Buckfield about 1805. Jonathan Pratt was also among the early settlers.

Phillips was Sandy River Lower Township. It was later called Curvo, a name given by Captain Allen because of its resemblance to a foreign port in the Azores which he had visited. The town was incorporated in 1812 under the name of the former principal proprietor, Mr. Jonathan Phillips of Boston. In 1823 a section from the northeast corner was set off to form a part of Salem, and in 1842 part of Berlin was annexed to Phillips and the rest was abandoned as a town. There are two important villages situated on the Sandy River and near the southern extremity of the town. A noble waterfall is at the lower village where there was a superior grist mill, originally built by Francis Tufts, and afterward rebuilt by Joel Whitney, then enlarged and repaired by Orin and Daniel Robbins. There was also, at this village, a fulling mill and carding machine and a union meeting house, the bell for which was presented by Joel Whitney.

The upper village, about half a mile above, had a tannery, saw mill and starch factory. There was also a grist mill higher up the

river. The town has productive soil and superior advantages in water power.

The Congregationalists have a church in the upper village. The space between these two early villages has become so occupied that travellers can find no dividing line. This village is also the headquarter of extensive operations in lumber in the Rangeley Lake region.

Kingfield, 1816

The town of Kingfield, in Franklin County, was formerly Plantation No. 3, Range 1 of the Bingham Purchase and was surveyed by Solomon Adams in 1808. Settlements had begun a year or two earlier about 1806; the pioneer being a Mr. Blanchard from Weymouth, Massachusetts. Then came the Reverend Nathaniel Gilbert of Kingston, Eben Pillsbury, Solomon Stanley, Joseph Longley, Benjamin Foster, William Trask, Charles Pike and others.

The town was incorporated in 1816 and named in honor of William King, Maine's first Governor, who was a large proprietor and a temporary resident of the place. The name King's Field, as it was first written, was chosen by his wife.

Kingfield is situated near the middle of the eastern side of Franklin County. Carrabasset River runs southward through the town and is joined in the southern part by the south branch coming from the west. The northern part of the town is very mountainous and affords much fine scenery. The principal peaks in the town belong to the group of Mount Abraham which stands in an adjoining township. Kingfield, with its cement bridges, wide streets and modern stores and offices, is a distinct surprise in this great woods area. It is located on a narrow interval in a valley of the Carrabasset, which is very rapid at this point.

Solomon Stanley of Winthrop built the first dam on the Carrabasset River, a grist mill, a saw mill and a dye house. These were later acquired by Governor King, who added a clover mill, carding mill, a potash mill, a flour mill and a tannery. In 1821 Governor King erected a colonial mansion which is one of the few historical buildings remaining in Kingfield.

A boulder opposite the Universalist Church marks the ground of the former residence of Governor King. In the town of Scarborough there is a marker indicating the site of his birthplace.

The following is a part of the inscription on the boulder in Kingfield:

Wm. King, Maine's First Governor, Founded the Town of Kingfield, Erected Dwelling on This Lot in 1821, was Grand Master Mason in State. He was Merchant, Mill Owner and Ship Builder. Established First Cotton Mill in Maine. President of the Convention that Framed the Constitution of Maine; Colonel in War of 1812; Governor of Maine, 1820-21; Commissioner to France, 1821; Author of Toleration and Betterment Acts; Trustee of Bowdoin and Colby Colleges, 26 and 27 years respectively; Born in Scarborough, Feb. 9, 1768; Died at Bath, June 17, 1852.

The state has erected an imposing monument to his memory in the town of Bath, and one approach to the new bridge across the Kennebec is on the site of the former King mansion. He was an eminent merchant and lumberman and a man of great force and natural ability. Some early services to the state were: 1790-1800, town officer and Representative to the General Court from Topsham; Representative from Bath, 1804-05-06; Senator, 1807.

The old chain suspension bridge which was built across the Carrabasset River in 1853 was the first of its kind ever constructed on this continent: the massive iron chains that supported this bridge were ordered direct from England and brought to Hallowell by boat. It is said that it required all the horses and oxen in this section to convey them from that point to Kingfield. It was replaced in 1916 by an attractive modern bridge.

Weld, 1816

In the town of Weld, located in Franklin County, a broad plain-like valley forming the middle portion of the town encloses Webb's Pond, from which the plantation name, Webb's Pond Plantation, came.

When Dummer and Henry Sewell of Bath, Reuben Colburn and John Beeman of Pittston, Samuel Butterfield and William Tufts of Sandy River and Samuel Dutton of Hallowell set out to explore the country from the Kennebec to Connecticut, they crossed this valley and discovered a pond about six miles long, near which they found a gun and several old traps. On a tree was cut the name of Thos. Webb. This name they gave to the pond and also the river which is the outlet into the Androscoggin.

When the town was incorporated as the two hundred and fourteenth town in the District, it was named for Benjamin Weld of Boston, one of the earliest proprietors. The township was surveyed by Samuel Titcomb for the state and was lotted by Philip Bullen in 1797. Jonathan Phillips of Boston was the purchaser from the state, and in

1815 Jacob Abbot of Wilton, New Hampshire, Benjamin Weld and Thomas Russell, Jr., purchased the unsold land in Maine from Mr Phillips' estate and started the sale of land to settlers.

Abbot also engaged in the settlement of other towns and procured the location of the Coos road for the state. It ran from Chester-ville through Wilton, Carthage and Weld, past the notch by Mount Metallic, through Byron and East Andover to New Hampshire.

The first settler was Nathaniel Kittridge who came in the summer of 1798 on a trip of inspection from Chester, New Hampshire, and, pleased with the appearance of the land, purchased a lot of the state. Then he returned to his home, where he spent the winter, came back the following spring, felled trees, burned and cleared a few acres of land, erected a log house and again returned to Chester. In the spring of 1800 he brought his family to No. 5, as it was then called and remained until 1818, when he removed to Ohio.

Caleb Holt was the second settler, from Wilton, New Hampshire. He arrived at his home in the wilderness in February, 1802. He came from Andover, Maine, on snowshoes. He was an enterprising farmer and landowner, and made it a point to clear fifty acres of land annually. One year he raised 2,000 bushels of wheat; he planted the first orchard and made the first cider in 1829. Mr. John Phelps came from Groton, Vermont, in the summer of 1800, bringing from Farmington five pecks of salt on his back. Abel and Joseph Russell of Wilton, New Hampshire, came next as settlers; their brother, Thomas, had married a sister of Mr. Abbot.

By the time the Russells had arrived, their sister, Mrs. James Houghton, had reached the settlement. Abel Russell brought in a hundred-pound grindstone from Temple on his back. In 1803 James Houghton of Dublin, New Hampshire, bought land next to Mr. Holt on the north and in the spring of 1804 brought in his family and drove a cow and hog from Temple. Wm. Bowley who arrived from Bristol, New Hampshire, first built a log house and then erected the first frame house of the settlement.

Oliver Bowley of New Sharon came with William and his father, Gideon, that same year, and erected a saw mill at the foot of Webb's Pond and a grist mill the following year. He, with his sons, John, Oliver, Benjamin and Isaac, lived near the mill until 1840, when they moved to Ohio. From Greene, Amariah Reed and Lemuel Jackson, both ministers of the Baptist Church, arrived in 1803.

Others who came with their families from several New Hamp-

hire towns were Joseph Storer, Jr., Ebenezer Hutchinson, Jere Foster, Jacob Coburn, Eben Newman, Samuel White, Joseph and David Carlton and Isaac and Nehemiah Storer.

At the first plantation meeting in 1812, the following officers were chosen: moderator, Jonathan Pratt; clerk, John Storer; assessors, Jonathan Pratt, Abel Holt, Stephen Holt. At the second meeting seventy dollars was appropriated for schools, and a committee consisting of Amaziah Reed, Jere Foster, David Wheeler and Joseph Russell was appointed to establish schools. They also voted to lay out and built roads.

Salem, 1823

Situated in the eastern part of Franklin County, Salem, Maine, was formed from parts of Freeman, Phillips and Number 4 in the Fourth Range. The first clearing was made by Benj. Heath, 2nd, of Farmington, about 1815, to which place he and John Church, 1st, and Samuel Church moved in 1817, being soon followed by Messrs. Double and Hayford. The northern part of Salem is occupied by the southern base of the Mount Abraham group of peaks. Curvo Stream, a branch of the Carrabasset River, takes its rise in this group of mountains. Passing through the center of the town, it furnished power for early saw and grist mills. Beech, birch, cedar, maple and spruce are found in the forests.

The town was incorporated in 1823 under the name of North Salem, for Salem, Massachusetts. The prefix North, was omitted when it was no longer necessary to distinguish the Maine from the Massachusetts town. The word Salem is from the Hebrew word, Sholem, meaning peace. The naming of the Massachusetts town memorialized the settlement of the difficulties between the followers of Roger Conant and John Endicott.

Daniel Collamore Heath, American publisher, was born in Salem, Maine, October, 1843, and died on the 29th of January, 1908. He was a graduate of Amherst College in 1868, became a junior member of the firm of Ginn and Heath, publishers in Boston, and in 1886 established in that city the house of D. C. Heath and Company, publishers of textbooks, with branch offices in New York, Chicago and London.

The early mills in Salem, Maine, were put in operation by the Messrs. Heath in 1818-19, when Benj. Heath, 1st, and Simeon Heath

moved into the place. On the valuable mill privilege on Seven Mile Brook have been saw and grist mills, a starch factory, potash and various mechanics.

Carthage, 1826

Ancient Rome's deadly rival was Carthage, located in Northern Africa, nearly on the site of modern Tunis. This also has its namesake in Maine. It is a small town in the southwestern section of Franklin County. It was Number Four in Abbott's Purchase. Benj. Weld, the owner of much land, for whom the town of Weld is named, was followed by his son, William, who took all of Carthage and one-half of the remaining towns and subsequently conveyed them to Dr. Lafayette Perkins, the first physician in Weld, in 1815. The first settlers were Wm. Bowley and a Mr. Winter. The former built what are called Bowley's Mills on Webb River. These early settlers came about 1803 when the town was lotted by Samuel Adams. It was incorporated in 1820 and given the name of the ancient African city. The principal village is Berry's Mills on Webb River in the western part of the town.

Madrid, 1836

The only Maine town to bear a Spanish name is Madrid named for the capital of Spain. The interest in foreign and classical names or admiration for the struggles of foreign peoples which was rife in our country at this time accounts for the borrowing of the name. Settlements were started in our present Madrid, Maine, about 1801 and 1808. The township was formerly owned by Mr. Jonathan Phillips of Boston, but passed into the hands of Jacob Abbott; it is situated about twenty miles northwest of the Court House in Farmington. Abel Cook, David Ross, John Sargent, Lemuel Plummer, Miller Hinckley, Joseph Dunham, Ebenezer Cawkins and Nathaniel Wells were among the first settlers.

Madrid had three saw mills, a grist mill, two clapboard machines, and two shingle machines, but no house of public worship — according to the *Gazeteer of Maine*, published in 1881. Meetings were held in the schoolhouses from the time of the first settlements. A Free Will Baptist organization was early formed under the supervision of Joseph Dyer. The Sandy River at the southwestern part of the town is the site of the chief business center. Right from the village center is Chandler Mill Stream, which joins the Sandy River. On both of these water courses are a series of cascades and lovely falls.

Rangeley, 1855

This town is situated near the middle of the western side of Franklin County. It was incorporated in 1855, receiving at that time the name of an English squire who, having emigrated to New York, became the owner of the tract now called Rangeley. Here, in 1825, he tried to reproduce the English system of landlord and tenant. He found little sympathy with his project, but persevered with his plan, erecting mills and opening roads and thus securing rapid development of the flourishing settlement. He erected a two-story mansion of good architecture, in a beautiful situation, for his accomplished family.

Some of the settlers grazed cattle and they soon found a near-by market for any surplus. When lumbering increased, there was ready market for their hay. The Niles and Toothaker families are peculiarly worthy of mention for their exertions in developing the latent resources of northern Franklin.

Rangeley resided at the lake for about fifteen years, observing in his social life much of the form and ceremony of the English nobility. On the death of his daughter, he moved to Portland and thence to North Carolina.

The original settlers of Rangeley were Mr. and Mrs. Luther Spear who had taken a brood of eight into Rangeley in 1817. By 1825 other families had come to this little settlement: the Rows, the Thomases, the Kimballs and the Quimbeys, in the order named.

Wilton, 1871

This most northerly town in Franklin County passed through the hands of a number of owners in its early days. Some time before Maine became a state, the southern part of the township was granted to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to the Bath Academy Association, from whom it was purchased and settled by various individuals. About 1700 acres of this, lying south of the Saddleback River, were purchased by Gilman and Redington of Waterville. The northern part of the township was purchased from the state about the year 1831 by a Mr. Clark of Massachusetts and Charles L. Eustis of Wilton, Maine. A saw mill and grist mill were built by the latter at the same date. From these two owners, the township went through the hands of a New Hampshire firm to Ex-Governor Coburn and his brothers.

Charles L. Eustis, whose father came from Rutland, Vermont in 1803, to become an early settler in Mexico, Maine, had begun trading in Dixfield as early as 1805, and continued there for more than twenty years before erecting the mill in Eustis.

When organized as a plantation in 1840, the name of Hanover was given to the township, and in 1850, when adjoining townships in the county were added, the name of the plantation became Jackson but in 1857, when an act of the Legislature prohibited the organization of more than one township into a plantation, the original township was organized independently as Eustis, in honor of the former proprietor of the northern part. It was incorporated as a town in 1871. Caleb Stevens, a native of New Hampshire, was the first settler and was soon followed by Abram Reed of Kingfield, as the second. Then came Captain Isaac Procter, Frank Keen, Nathaniel Allen and Reuben Bartlett from Hartford, and Noah Staples from Dixfield. The balance of the Bath Academy Grant was purchased by Captain Pettengill and Colonel Herrick of Lewiston. From there it went through various hands to Gibson, Fogg & Company of Fairfield.

Benedict Arnold made one of his camps near the northern end of the grove in Eustis now known as Cathedral Pines. This is a beautiful stand of Norway pines covering several miles on both sides of the road. From here Arnold went up the northern branch of the Dead River.

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY 1854

The territory of this new county was formed from parts of Cumberland, Oxford, Kennebec and Lincoln counties. The Androscoggin River passes through it latitudinally, dividing it into two nearly equal parts. Like the other Maine counties which bear Indian names, the name of the river was transferred to the county unit. The word indicates "the presence of migratory fish, with alewives in greatest abundance but also salmon, shad and bass."

Turner, 1786

The forty-seventh town to be incorporated in Maine was Turner, in Androscoggin County. To reward Captain Joseph Sylvester and his company for their services in the expedition against Canada in 1690, the General Court granted them a township which, when the divisional line was run between the two provinces, fell within the limits of New Hampshire. On the representation of these facts by James Warren, Joseph Jocelyn and the Reverend Charles Turner of Scituate, agents for the claimants of the original grantees, the General Court on June 25, 1765, made up for their loss by a grant of this township upon condition that thirty families and a minister should be settled and a meeting house built there within six years.

The proprietors were so remiss that the first trees were not felled until 1774, nor did the accessions to the settlement the succeeding year consist of any more than three families. A heavy growth of timber covered the township and "it was noted for its forests of pine of the best quality and many of its best trees were sought for masts and spars." Lots were laid out and looked well, but settlers did not come and trespassers cut the valuable pine. In 1771 and 1772 various inducements were offered: (1) a bounty of six pounds to each settler

who would take a lot and clear five acres by November 1772; (2) two settling lots to any one who would build a saw mill by a certain date and a grist mill a year or so later; (3) twenty pounds in addition to the lots for the building of the mills; (4) an additional bounty of four pounds ten shillings to settlers locating between certain dates.

In 1772 Daniel Staples, Thos. and Elisha Record, Joseph Leavitt and Abner Philipps were voted the ten-pound bounty on the condition that they complete the terms of the settlement. Joseph Leavitt, born in Pembroke, Massachusetts, a Revolutionary soldier, was one of the first to enlist in the Revolution. He concluded only one enlistment and then came to Maine as assistant to the government surveyors. His home in Turner was next to the meeting house lot, where he built the first frame building in town. In 1773 Peleg Wadsworth, Ichabod Bonney, Jr., and Peleg Chandler performed the settlers' duties that entitled them to three "settlers lots," and Josiah Staples occupied a fourth. Elisha Lake brought his family that year, but soon went away. Peleg Wadsworth, afterward General, took an active part in lotting and selling the town, but did not become a permanent settler.

On July 19, 1774, Ichabod Bonney was chosen by the proprietors to go to Sylvester and forward the building of a saw and grist mill, and was voted four pounds a month and expenses. In 1775 Israel Haskell, Moses Stevens from Gloucester and Hezekiah Bryant from Halifax came with their families. By 1780 there were here: Mark and Samuel Andrews, Jotham Briggs, Israel Haskell, Daniel Briggs, Abner, Richard and Isaac Phillips, Daniel, Josiah and Seth Staples, Deacon Daniel, Levi, Benjamin, and Jabez Merrill, Jacob and Joseph Leavitt, Charles, Jr., and Wm. Turner, Stephen and Hezekiah Bryant, Deacon Benj. True, Wm. Hayford, John Keen, Henry Jones, Ezekiel Jr., Wm. and Jesse Bradford, James and Ebenezer Crooker, Moses Stevens, Samuel Blake, Malachi Waterman and Hezekiah Hill, most of them with families.

The growth was now rapid; the town was incorporated in 1786 and named for the Reverend Charles Turner, born in Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1732. He was graduated from Harvard in 1752 and was a minister in Duxbury for twenty years. He was a Whig, active in state affairs, one of the agents for the claimants, the first treasurer and collector for the proprietors. In 1791 he moved here and preached part time for a number of years. He was a faithful preacher, whose culture and education left its imprint on the townsmen. Colonel Wm. Turner,

his brother (Harvard, 1767), was proprietor's clerk for years and a valuable officer of the Revolution.

The first mills, both saw and grist, were built by Samuel Blake in 1775 on Twenty Mile River, at what is known as Turner Village. Destroyed in the great freshet of 1785, they were soon rebuilt.

Greene, 1788

This territory was first known as a part of Lewiston Plantation. Then it was known as Littleborough, in honor of Moses Little from Newbury, Massachusetts, who was a large proprietor in the Pejepscot Patent which covered a portion of this area, and is said to have made a large purchase of land from the Indians in this vicinity. The town was incorporated in 1788, and its name was bestowed upon it as a compliment to Major General Greene of the Continental Army, who has been called "next to Washington the greatest soldier the war produced." In the petition for the incorporation, the request was made that the new town should be called Greenland. At the time of incorporation, it is said that there were about one hundred inhabitants in the place.

Benjamin Ellingwood, a squatter, made the first home and was the first resident on the land now in the town of Greene. He cleared some land and, it is said, planted corn and had a fine harvest in 1775. Mr. Ellingwood was joined in the early summer of 1775 by Benj. Merrill of North Yarmouth, who became the first permanent settler. Ellingwood's cabin and clearing had attracted Merrill and he soon made a bargain with him and remained during the summer, paying his board with "a peck of corn, an old woolen shirt, a shovel and the balance in cash." He secured Ellingwood's services to harvest hay and to clear land which he proposed to own across the brook, and eventually this land was deeded to him by the proprietors' agent. On November 1, 1775, he purchased of Ellingwood his house and improvements for 140 pounds. He gave for "housen stuff, £20." He came from North Yarmouth again on the fifteenth of the month, bringing his family and goods in an oxcart. The snow lay a foot deep upon the ground and was still falling when they moved into the log house.

Colonel Wm. Sprague moved in from Medford, Massachusetts, in 1779. He built the first mills in town and excelled in military tactics. Lemuel Comins was probably the third person to make his

home in the wilderness of Greene. He came from North Yarmouth but was a native of Massachusetts and was the first deacon in the Baptist Church and the acknowledged leader in religious affairs. His house was one of the first frame houses built in town. The Larrabee family from Yarmouth settled between the center and the west part of the town. Deacon John Larrabee, one of the first selectmen, filled the office for several years. He was a joiner by trade. John Mower came from Charleston, Massachusetts, about 1786; he and his wife were a most valuable acquisition to the settlement and their descendants have among them many worthy citizens. Benj. Alden, descendant of John Alden, and a Revolutionary soldier, was also an early settler. He was a blacksmith. He belonged to the Friends Society and was selectman for sixteen years. Luther Robbins of Hanover, Massachusetts, was selectman, town clerk, Representative to the General Court and postmaster. Captain John Daggett, who settled in 1786 taught first school in town. Sprague, Daggett, Robbins, Mower and Alden were all Revolutionary soldiers. As far as has been ascertained others who had served in the Continental Army and settled in Greene were Colonel Jabez Bates, Captain Ichabod and Jarius Phillips, Samuel Mower, Thomas More, George Berry, John Allen, Joseph McKenney, Ezekiel Hackett and Benjamin Quimby.

The petition for incorporation in 1788 was opposed by some because "most of us new settlers in the woods are in indigent circumstances," but to no avail. The settlers of Lewiston traded at Greene's Corner, and educated their children there. It is generally believed that the first shingles sawed in Maine were made at the shingle mill put up by Willard Bridgham on the old Beriah Sampson privilege at the outlet of Allen Pond. The earliest grist mill was built by Wm. Sprague in 1795, and not long afterward Beriah Sampson had one at the privilege mentioned above. Wm. Sprague, Jr., and Anslem Cary had small tan yards, but the principal business in this line was that of Moses Harris. Anslem Cary was an early merchant, probably the first trader to rank as such. His store was at Greene Corner. He later admitted Elijah Barrell as partner. Greene Center near Greene Station was early an important business center where the land that was conveyed to Benj. Merrill by Moses Little in 1785 was located. The first town meeting was held August 29, 1788, at the dwelling house of Samuel and Eli Herrick; all town meetings were held there until 1793, when the annual meeting was adjourned to the new Baptist Church. Benj. Merrill, Sr., Lemuel Comins, John Larrabee, John

Daggett and Benj. Alden were selectmen and assessors in 1788. Benj. Merrill, 3rd, was town clerk and Wm. Sprague, treasurer. Also appointed were tithingmen, surveyors of highways, fence viewers, and an "informer of deer and moose and hog reeves."

Durham, 1789

A part of the Pejepscot Purchase, Durham was incorporated on February 17, 1789, its plantation name being Royalsborough or Royals-town, from Colonel Royal of Medford, Massachusetts, who was a major proprietor. When the town was incorporated in 1789, the name of the proprietor was not continued, but the name of the English town which was his home, Durham, a cathedral town in the north of England, was adopted.

The first pioneer in Durham, Maine, was Samuel Gerrish. He came about 1770 and, with others, brought forward the settlement, though slowly, after the reduction of Quebec. Most of the immediate settlers came from Duxbury, Salisbury and Scituate, Massachusetts, and later from Scarborough, Maine. Members of the Society of Friends moved into the southern portion of the town from Harpswell, in 1775, and others soon afterward came from Falmouth.

In 1766 the Pejepscot proprietors voted that lands be laid out and cleared in the Plantation of Royalsborough and a log house be built to accommodate the settlers. In 1768 they laid out a "New Township to be called Royalsborough." In 1768 Jonathan Bagley, Belcher Noyes and Moses Little were chosen to bring forward the settlements and procure settlers.

Colonel Isaac Royal, for whom the plantation was named, emigrated from England in 1738 with his parents to Medford, Massachusetts. He owned shares in the Pejepscot Purchase of about 3,000 acres in the southwestern part of Durham. He gave 2,000 acres of land to Harvard to found a professorship of law. For twenty-two years, he was a member of the Governor's Council in Massachusetts. He died in England.

Following the coming of Captain Samuel Gerrish, about 1770, Judah Chandler came into town and built a saw mill near where the Runround Mill now stands, and in 1773 he had quite a clearing, built a house and got his mill to work.

In 1775 Elijah Douglass of Middleborough, Massachusetts, removed from Harpswell Neck and settled in Royalsborough; he also owned much land. He united with the Friends at Falmouth. Ebenezer

Newell, the first town clerk, settled on the rise of ground near the junction of the Freeport and Brunswick roads. Captain Joshua Strout was a native of Cape Elizabeth and came to Royalsborough before 1771. Robert Plummer, born in Cape Elizabeth, arrived at Royalsborough in 1786.

Martin Rourk came from Ireland in 1773, when thirteen years old. He served through the war and in 1783 came to North Yarmouth with his commander, Captain Lawrence. In 1788 he married the captain's sister and moved to Royalsborough as its first schoolmaster. In 1791 he was elected town clerk, in which office he served sixteen years. His son, Honorable Wm. D. Rourk, held many public offices.

In 1775 Jonathan Bagley, in behalf of himself and the proprietors, had notified the inhabitants of Royalsborough to meet and agree upon some place for a house of public worship. In 1789 a committee was chosen "to provide to finish the house." On April 5, 1790, it was voted to pay Reverend Abram Cummings eighteen pounds to preach for the year. The building was almost finished then and was afterward called the Center meeting house. It was located on the Freeport road about one-half a mile from the village. The earliest settled minister was Reverend Jacob Herrick who preached in the old Center meeting house for nearly forty years.

Among the Revolutionary soldiers in the town were Isaac Davis, Isaac Turner, Samuel Gerrish, John Vining, Eben Woodbury, John McIntosh and Elisha Lincoln. Among the first Friends were Samuel Jones, Joseph and Caleb Estes, Andrew Pinkham and Elijah Douglass. Soon after, Samuel Weare, Robert Goddard and Silas Goddard moved from Falmouth. They held their first meeting in the house of Joseph Estes. They built a one-story meeting house which burned about 1828, and a brick church was built soon after. In 1810 a Methodist church was built. In about 1840 Durham was very prosperous, saw and grist mills were on every stream. When the first grist mill came into the hands of Henry Plummer, he built the Free Baptist Church near it at his own expense. Previous to this a mill was built on Dyer's Brook near the bend by John Meyall, an Englishman, for the manufacture of woolen cloth. This was afterward converted into a grist, shingle, clapboard and stave mill.

Lewiston, 1795 (City, 1861)

The territory comprising the city of Lewiston was included in the Pejepscot Patent, granted to Thomas Purchase and George Way in

1632. On the death of these two original proprietors, most of the tract became the property of Richard Wharton, a Boston lawyer. To make his title secure, he obtained in 1684 a deed from Warumbee and five other sagamores of the Anasagunticooks. On Wharton's death his administrator sold the claims to Thomas Hutchinson, John Wentworth, John Watts, David Jefferies, Stephen Minot, Oliver Noyes and John Rusk for 140 pounds, in 1714. These persons were commonly styled the Pejepscot Proprietors, and their lands were called the Pejepscot Claim. Its limits were finally fixed on the western side of the river at Lewiston Falls, and on the eastern side so as to embrace about two-thirds of what is now the town of Leeds. The grant under which Lewiston was settled was made by the proprietors to Jonathan Bagley and Moses Little of Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1768. The name of the town, as provided in the grant, was to be Lewiston.

The first settler was Paul Hildreth from Dracut, Massachusetts, who, in the summer of 1770, built a cabin just below where the Continental Mill now stands. The first ferry was established by him about three-fourths of a mile below the falls. David Pettengill of New Gloucester, the second settler, came in the fall of 1770, and brought his family in the following spring. He owned several lots by gifts and by purchase from the proprietors; the most valuable was the mill lot at the falls, which comprised a hundred acres. He built his house on what is now known as Lower Main Street. After his death, one of his sons sold the mill lot and fifteen acres of land to Colonel Josiah Little. Asa Varnum, also from Dracut, was supposed to have been the third settler in 1772, and Amos Davis moved from New Gloucester to Lewiston in 1774. He was a farmer, surveyor and shoemaker; surveyed a part of the town for the proprietors in 1773 and made a plan in 1795. He gave the land for the old burying ground on Sabbattus Street and erected at his own expense a small building within its present enclosure, which was occupied for some years as a meeting house and a schoolhouse. He was a leading member of the Society of Friends and a very noble man. His son David, whose heirs gave Mt. David to Bates College for an observatory, was the second boy born in Lewiston.

Israel Herrick, Jesse Wright and Jacob Barker came in 1774; James Garcelon arrived from Freeport in the following year and soon after settled at what is called Garcelon's Ferry. His father was the Reverend Peter Garcelon, a native and resident of the Isle of Guernsey. James had emigrated to this country at thirteen years of age. He was a member of the first board of selectmen of Lewiston. His son James

was for years a Baptist clergyman and another, William, one of the first merchants in town, engaged in lumbering and shipbuilding in Freeport. Josiah Mitchell came in 1776 and Jonathan Hodgkins in 1777. James Ames from Oakham, Massachusetts, arrived in 1785 and carried on the business of blacksmithing in connection with farming. Previous to this the people had been obliged to go to New Gloucester for their blacksmith work. Ames also kept a public house for many years. Dan Read moved in from Attleborough in 1788. He was subsequently one of the board of selectmen for twenty-six years, chairman of the board for twelve years, town clerk, fifteen years, Representative to the General Court in 1804-05 and to the Maine Legislature in 1820, 1823 and 1825. He was also the first postmaster of Lewiston, to which office he was appointed by Washington, a position which he held for forty years, lacking three months. He died in 1854. Ebenezer Hamm from Shapleigh, grandfather of Colonel Hamm, came in 1789. Only three persons who have been residents of Lewiston are now known to have been in the Revolutionary War. David Pettengill, who died in the army, his son and Joel Thompson. After the end of the Revolution a few men who had served in the war settled in Lewiston.

The first saw mill was built by L. J. Harris in 1770-71, near the falls, and was burned about 1785. Some three years later, he put in a grist mill, probably the first in Lewiston. Colonel Little, in 1809, put up a building on the same site, which was used for saw, grist, fulling mill and carding machine. This was burned in 1814, but was rebuilt and stood until about 1850. In 1775 Jacob Barker built a grist mill at Barker's Mills and, some two years later, a saw mill. These mills were rebuilt once or twice by his son and once about 1836 by his grandson.

The growth of the southern part of the plantation was slow; the settlement incorporated as Greene in 1788 attracting more settlers. In 1790 Lewiston had 532 inhabitants. At the first town meeting in 1795, John Herrick was moderator; he and Joel Thompson, Winslow Ames, James Garcelon, Daniel Davis were selectmen. It was not until the water power was developed that Lewiston was anything more than a prosperous farming town, and its rapid growth is due to the use of that power by sagacious capitalists.

Livermore, 1795

Maine's ninety-ninth town, Livermore was incorporated in 1795 and lies on both sides of the Androscoggin River in the north-

western part of that county. It was named in honor of Deacon Elijah Livermore, a large proprietor and first settler. He was a wise wealthy man who drew about him other settlers of means. The town was originally called Port Royal because it was granted by Massachusetts to certain persons for services in the French and Indian War in the expedition against Port Royal, Nova Scotia, in the early part of the eighteenth century. The petition for the grant was made by Nathaniel Harris and others.

To these petitioners were granted Township No. 2 "on the east side and next adjoining the Connecticut River." The proprietors held their first meeting at the house of Isaac Baldwin, innholder, in Weston in 1737. Previous to 1779 a large number of rights or shares came to Deacon Elijah Livermore by purchase at tax sales and from individual proprietors. Later study showed that the old grant "fell into New Hampshire" and another township was granted in 1771, some "of the unappropriated lands in the Province of Massachusetts Bay to the eastward of Saco River . . . on the condition that the proprietors settle sixty families in said town in seven years, build a house for the public worship of God, settle a learned Protestant minister"

On August 9, 1771, Elijah Livermore and Elisha Harrington were directed by Samuel Livermore and Leonard Williams for the proprietors to explore the country and select the location, they "to take a boat and pilot at Brunswick Falls and proceed up the river as far as Rocky Mico." The grant was located adjoining Sylvester (Turner). After the surveying, laying out the lots and petitioning for further land to make up the deficiency, the proprietors voted to open a horseway to Sylvester town and a cartway to Pondtown (Winthrop), and in 1774 a committee was appointed to look after a saw and grist mill. Elijah Livermore was active in all these projects, and he and Major Thomas Fish came as first residents and were soon joined by Josiah Wyer, Elisha Smith and Wm. Carver. For a brief time, the town was called Liverton. Elijah Livermore built the first mill in town in 1782 or 1783. Major Fish perished in a snowstorm the following winter. In 1782 the mill lot, the island near it and sixty pounds was to be granted for building a mill on the brook leading from Livermore (Long) and Stinchfield (Round) ponds, and Elijah Livermore agreed to build it. In 1793 it was voted to build a meeting house.

The established settlers in 1789 were Deacon Elijah Livermore, Wm. Carver, Elisha Smith, Samuel Benjamin, John Walker, Josiah Wyer, James Delano, Reuben Wing, John Monk, Otis Robinson, Cut-

ting Clark, E. Fisher, Peletiah Gibbs, Daniel Holman, Henry Grevy Nathaniel Daily and ——— Randall. Deacon Elijah Livermore, the son of Samuel, came from a prominent family of Waltham, Massachusetts. A brother, Samuel, became the chief justice of New Hampshire and United States Senator, and sons of this brother became judges of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire and members of Congress. Deacon Elijah was the first Representative to the General Court. He was a man of good sense, integrity and kindness, beloved by all.

Joseph Wyer, the third settler, from Watertown, was a sergeant in the Revolution and served at the Battle of Bunker Hill. He resided on the road leading to North Turner Bridge. Lieutenant Samuel Benjamin, the fourth settler, had a distinguished and long service in the Revolution. He made his home in a log cabin built by Major Fisk. Elisha Smith came from Martha's Vineyard about 1780 and Reuben Wing of Sandwich, Massachusetts, came in 1789. Henry Bond arrived in June, 1790, to attend to the land and the half interest he had bought in the first saw and grist mill. Sylvester Norton came from Martha's Vineyard in 1789, Jonathan Goding from Waltham in 1790. He had a farm and fine orchard in the northern part of the town. The Monroe brothers: Abijah, John and Abel came from Lincoln, Massachusetts, in 1790. Abijah kept the first inn, an excellent place; the Reverend Paul Coffin often stopped here. Israel Washburn, son of a Revolutionary soldier, came from Raynham in 1806. His sons, the seven Washburn brothers, were nationally known. Four were members of Congress from Maine, Wisconsin, Illinois and Minnesota; two were governors, in Maine and Wisconsin; two, foreign ministers in France and Paraguay; one, United States Secretary of State; and one, a major in the Army. Many other noted people are natives of this town, among them the Hamlins.

Poland, 1795

Our present-day town of Poland was originally a part of the tract of land called Bakerstown which was afterward incorporated into the towns of Poland, Minot and Auburn. According to the *History of Androscoggin County*, the name Bakerstown was given in honor of Captain Thomas Baker who killed an Indian sachem on the bank of the rapid stream entering the Pemigewasset near Plymouth still called Baker's River.

Bakerstown had its beginnings in 1735, when John Tyley, Joseph Pike and others, "officers and soldiers in the expedition to

Canada, Anno 1690 under the command of Capt. John March, Capt. Stephen Greenleaf and Capt. Philip Nelson" petitioned the General Court for two townships of land in payment for their military service. The petition was granted in 1736 and one of these townships, Bakerstown, "on the Merrimac and adjoining Contoocook" was allotted to certain proprietors. This was finally abandoned, but in 1765 the General Court granted to the Bakerstown proprietors a township of land in the Province of Maine to be laid out on the east side of the Saco River, adjoining some former grants.

The earliest settlers were Nathaniel Bailey who came to east Poland in 1768, John Newman, in 1769, and Moses Emery who with his wife and child came during the same year. In the summer Emery built a log house a few rods east of the bridge at Hackett's Falls, where he lived for some years, then moved to the place which is now the village of Minot Center. Daniel Lane was also an early settler. All of these came to what has long been known as "the Empire," in 1768 and 1769. After these came the Chandlers, Pulsifers, Nevins, Dunns, Rollins, Farringtons, Brays and Woodward; and the various settlements came into being from those dates.

The town was incorporated as Poland in 1795, from Bakerstown and the Bridgham and Glover purchases. According to the historians of Poland, much speculation has arisen over the origin of the name; some suggest that it came from the Indian chief, Poland; others adopt the idea that it was borrowed from the ancient European kingdom or given in honor of one of the Polish patriots, Kosciusko or Count Pulaski, who so valiantly aided the cause of American liberty

The consensus of opinion, however, seems to be that Moses Emery, the Representative to the General Court who secured the incorporation of the town, was, at his own request, given the privilege of naming the newly incorporated municipality. This he did, and chose the name of an ancient melody for which he had conceived a peculiar liking, called "Poland," found in most of the collections of ancient psalmody. Moses Emery was one of the earliest settlers. He wrote the first records of the town in 1830, when he was eighty-six years of age.

The Shakers came to this town early in 1874 and 1875 and prospered for many years, although only a small number remain today, still ready to display and sell their handiwork to visitors either at their own buildings, one large structure of which still reminds one of their earlier numbers, or at the Poland Springs House.

In 1793 Jabez Ricker, then living in Alfred, exchanged land with the Poland Shakers and with his sons, Samuel, Wentworth and Joseph, moved to the Range. Joseph was the first blacksmith in town and Wentworth opened the first public house in town, now the Mansion House at South Poland. On entering the Mansion House hall today, one will notice on a tiny door at the left the following: "This tiny bar was placed here in 1797, when the Mansion House was known as the Wentworth Ricker Inn."

Lisbon, 1799

This, the southernmost town in Androscoggin County, was formerly a part of West Bowdoinham Plantation, which in turn was a part of the Kennebec Purchase. The town was incorporated in 1799 under the name of Thompsonborough, in honor of the Thompson family who were large owners in what was then a gore of land known as Little River Plantation, now Lisbon Falls. This was a part of the Pejepscot Purchase and was annexed in 1808.

Ezekiel Thompson of Brunswick came here in 1798; he was of Irish descent. He purchased 350 acres at Little River, of Samuel, his brother.

The name Thompsonborough was not satisfactory to the people on account of General Samuel's unpatriotic views, and they petitioned to have it changed to Lisbon, the capital of Portugal.

Probably the first settler in our present Lisbon was one White who lived in a log house on the road to Webster Corner; he afterward purchased White Hill. Then came Russell Hinckley, who lived a short distance beyond White. Joseph Hinckley also lived near by. Russell Hinckley probably built the first house and Joseph, the second. John Smullen came from Ireland in 1784 and later took up a farm in Lisbon. He was a selectman in 1801 and for several years thereafter. Thomas Roberts, a joiner, came from Somersworth, New Hampshire. From 1800 until 1819, he lived opposite Berry's tan yard. He built a tavern at Little River for John Raymond, in 1804 and 1805, and was a deputy sheriff for some years. John Mayall, in 1806, erected a wooden building for a woolen mill on a power just above the mill at Lisbon Village on the Sabattus, occupying it until 1822, when it was purchased by Horace Corbett for a satin mill.

Other early settlers in the town were Thomas Godfrey, Abraham Whitney, Hezekiah and Joseph Coombs, Abel Nutting, John Ray

nond, James Barker, Ebenezer Fellows, Stephen Foster, Samuel Tilton and Ozias Right.

Leeds, 1801

The one hundred and twenty-eighth town to be incorporated was Leeds, in our present Androscoggin County. The first settlement was made in 1779 by Thomas and Roger Stinchfield. The land was claimed by the Pejepscot proprietors and a township was laid out by one of them in 1789-91 and called Littleborough in honor of Colonel Moses Little, of Massachusetts, who was one of the largest proprietors.

The Stinchfields were soldiers of the French and Indian War. They were daring hunters and trappers and had become acquainted with this vicinity through their hunting trips. They brought goats and household tools during the winter of 1779 and raised corn and vegetables during the summer. With the addition of venison and maple sugar, their families were provided with a means of subsistence on their arrival in June, 1780. The Stinchfields bartered with the Indians for furs and won their kindness by fair dealing and acts of generosity.

Their father, John, was the English emigrant who settled successively in Gloucester, Massachusetts, and New Gloucester, Maine. He was a native of Leeds, England, in whose honor the Maine town was named.

Of the other early settlers of Leeds, Maine, Oliver Otis, of Scituate, came in 1792; he and his bride moved into a log house, which they exchanged for a framed one in 1797. In 1782 Jerah Fish had arrived with a large family of boys who, as carpenters, became a great help to the early settlers. That same year Thos. Millet and Daniel Lane, also with large families, aided the little settlement. The following year an immigration began which added numbers to the community. Among these were Bishops, Gilberts, Lathrops and Leadbetters. Many Revolutionary soldiers came in, poor in money, but with hardy constitutions and a rare working capacity.

The first town meeting was called by John Chandler and held at the house of Solomon Millett on April 6, 1801. Dr. Abiel Daily was chosen clerk and treasurer; John Whiting, Daniel Lathrop, Oliver Otis, selectmen and assessors; James Lindsey, collector. Fence viewers, surveyors of boards, and sealers of weights and measures were also elected. In 1807, it was voted that the selectmen petition the General Court for the incorporation of a canal between the Androscoggin and Kennebec waters; also that town meetings be held at the Baptist meet-

ing house and \$8 be paid for its use. The house was built in 1800. Jesse Lee preached Methodism here in 1794, although the meeting house was not built until 1851. The Quakers in 1807 erected a meeting house on Quaker Ridge — it was moved twice and about 1860 was torn down, the society having become extinct.

John Jennings built the first saw mill, a small affair, about 1790 at West Leeds, for the use of himself and three sons. However, he also accommodated his neighbors. A fulling mill was afterward built nearby. The second saw mill was built in 1804 by Thos. Mitchell and Elias and Peter Lane. Andrew Cushman built the first grist mill in 1814 on the privilege at West Leeds. A saw mill was also built in 1817. Ebenezer Mason built the second grist mill on the same stream in 1816 — he was also the first blacksmith. Samuel Moore put up a small tannery in 1814 and also made shoes — there were other tanneries as well. The earliest merchants were the Indian traders, the Stinchfields. The first traders as we know the term were Stephen Welcome in the southwest, Wm. Turner in the southern part of Leeds, and Cyrus Simpson and Solomon Lothrop at South Leeds. The town was early interested in agriculture. When the Reverend Paul Coffin visited Wm. Gilbert in 1796, he told of the amount of bread stuff and flax raised. Leeds is said to have been the first of the Androscoggin towns to hold a fair.

Minot, 1802

Minot in Androscoggin County was included with Poland and Old Auburn in the grant, made by Massachusetts in 1765 to one Baker and others, called Bakerstown. The entire territory was, in 1795, incorporated under the name of Poland. In 1802 the northern part east of the Little Androscoggin River, was incorporated under the name of Minot; and in 1842 Auburn was set off from that and incorporated. The name of Minot appears to have been adopted in honor of Judge Minot, a member of the General Court, who rendered effective assistance in the passing of the Act of Incorporation. It is said that the name selected in 1802 by the petitioners for the new town was Raymouth, but the agent, Dr. Jesse Rice, caused Minot to be inserted in its place.

Moses Emery, the first settler, was from Newbury, Massachusetts, and had come with his wife and infant daughter to Poland "Empire" in 1769. He first lived in a log house near what is now called Hackett's Mills, but moved to the north side of the river at Minot's Corner in 1772, and was the chief adviser and aider of the

ter settlers. Doubtless, had his home not afforded a temporary stopping place and his ferry a means of crossing the Little Androoggin, the settlement of Minot would have been greatly retarded. In May, 1778, Captain Daniel Bucknam, Jr., and family came from Sutton, Massachusetts, and made a temporary abode with Moses Emery. He located five miles away on the junction of Bog and Matthew brooks at Hawkes Pond, where his two daughters helped build a log house. The next spring he built a house on higher ground near the junction of the Oxford, Hebron and Minot roads and later erected substantial farm buildings five miles from his neighbor, Moses Emery. Corn had to be pounded in a mortar or carried fifteen miles to New Gloucester. In the immediate vicinity of the Bucknams settled the Dwinalls, Crooker, Pottle, Currier, Woodman, Bridgham, Moody, Atkison, Lowell, Atwood, Harris, Chase, Hawkes, Bearce and other families.

Samuel Shaw made a clearing about two miles above Emery's settlement in 1776 or 1777, built a log house, and brought his wife in 1778 from Hampton, New Hampshire. His brother, Levi, soon settled on an adjoining lot and in quick succession others came: Henry Swtelle, Israel Bray, Jr., Israel Bray, John Herrick and Edward Emper. In 1777 John Hodge, Job Tucker, Solomon Walcott, Edmund Wiley, a sea captain from Cape Ann, James Toole, Stephen Yeaton and Stephen Yeaton, Jr., arrived. Bradbury Hill was settled that year by Moses and Benjamin Bradbury, Amos Harris and David Dinsmore, each felling an acre of trees on four adjoining lots at Ross Corner; in 1778 John Leach and Edward Hawkes located near the Hebron line. In 1780 John Coy and John and David Millett, who had made clearings and built houses on Bradbury Hill, brought their families for a permanent settlement. Nearly all these people had large families and made a more densely populated settlement than in later years. All were originally from Gloucester, Massachusetts, but later from New Gloucester, Maine. In 1780 the first settlement was made on Woodman Hill by John Allen from Gloucester and Ichabod King from Kingston, Massachusetts. Many officers and soldiers came after the Revolution and settled in various parts of the town.

The first town meeting, in 1802, was held in the schoolhouse near Levi Shaw's. The selectmen chosen were Nicholas Noyes, Wm. Riggs and John Chandler; treasurer and town clerk, Chandler Freeman; the committee to settle accounts with Poland: Dr. Jesse Rice, Ichabod King and Samuel Shaw. In June, 1814, Wm. Ladd from

Portsmouth moved in. On July 4th there was an oration at the cent meeting house and an oration by Wm. Ladd and a public dinner in the grove near Marshall Washburn's.

Dr. Jesse Rice established himself in Minot in 1795 and was the first physician. Dr. Seth Chandler of Duxbury was an early physician at the center and had a large practice.

Minot Corner was early a central point. Moses Emery built saw and grist mills here soon after the Revolution. The first were carried off by high water, soon rebuilt and followed by others, mostly lumber mills. A tannery was added and a saddler's shop and a store, the first in the town. West Minot had a grist mill about 1792 at Faunce's Mill built by Captain John Bridgham, 2nd. Captain Joshua Parsons located at West Minot in 1817 and carried on carding and cloth dressing. He was a town official in many capacities.

Wales, 1816

Cochrane in his *History of Monmouth and Wales* states that the plantation was first called Bloomingboro, but in 1781 the name was changed to Wales as a mark of respect for John Welch, one of the most highly esteemed of the pioneers, whose ancestors came from the European country bearing that name. This name continued for the united towns until 1792, when the northern portion was set off and incorporated as Monmouth. In April, 1803, the remainder was organized as a plantation under the old name, the plantation of Wales and chose as its first officers Joseph Small, Enoch Strout and John Andrews as assessors and Joseph Small, clerk. On February 1, 1816 the town of Wales was incorporated and at the first meeting, Joseph Small, David Plummer and Arthur Given were chosen selectmen and assessors, and Joseph Small, town clerk. In 1851 a small portion of Leeds and Monmouth was annexed to Wales; and prior to this date a portion of Litchfield, consisting of one tier of lots, had been annexed to Wales on the east.

There is some uncertainty as to the identity and arrival date of the first settler. Some authorities place his coming in 1773, others say a few years later. The best information available shows that James Ross was the first settler in 1778 on the west slope of Sabattis Mountain, where he resided until his death, when the farm went into the hands of his son-in-law, Isaac Witherell. Patrick Kernan came in 1781 and settled in the eastern part; his name suggests Irish extraction.

Reuben Ham and Jonathan and Alexander Thompson came from Brunswick in 1780 and took up places in the northern part.

Other settlers came in the eighties. In 1791 Joseph Small and Bartholomew Jackson came from Limington; the former settled on a farm near the center of the town. Mr. Small was prominent in plantation and town affairs. He served as plantation clerk for thirteen years and town clerk, nineteen years consecutively. Isaac S., his oldest son, held various town offices, also the positions of surveyor general of the state, inspector of the state prison, and member of the executive council. He was extensively engaged in surveying in the northern section of the state. There were many distinguished members of this family.

John Larrabee came from Scarborough about 1792. He had four sons and engaged chiefly in cutting ship timber or in shipbuilding. Daniel and Ebenezer Small came from Limington in 1793 and settled near the center of the town. Daniel, while living at Castine, had been taken by the Indians and sold as a prisoner to a French colonel until Wolfe's victory, when he was released.

The first public house was opened in 1798 and its owner, Arthur Given, Sr., became the first postmaster.

Webster, 1840

Webster is situated in the southeastern section of Androscoggin County. The land titles in town are from the Plymouth proprietors. It was originally a part of Bowdoin, but was included in the territory separated and incorporated as Thompsonborough and afterward renamed Lisbon. This territory was divided in 1840; and the northern portion was incorporated as the town of Webster in honor of Daniel Webster, who at this time was at the height of his fame.

The first settler was Robert Ross, who came from Brunswick in 1774 and located on the brook which bears his name. He built a log house and made a clearing in the central part of the town. John Merrill surveyed for him a tract of 200 acres. Mr. Merrill surveyed three other tracts for Samuel Hewey, Wm. Spear and Robert Hewey, all from Brunswick. John Hewey, son of Robert, soon came, and he and his father were the first to raise apples in Webster. In January, 1777, Jonathan, father of Thomas, and Hugh Weymouth joined the others. His brother, Timothy, a millwright, came from Berwick as a settler, and built the first mills. Another local colony was established here by Jesse Davis who, in the performance of an agreement entered into by

him and his paternal uncle, Dr. Jonathan Davis of Roxbury, Massachusetts, a grantee of the Plymouth Company, arrived in 1780 and began a settlement upon the western extremity of an extensive tract of land mostly covered by virgin forest, owned by Dr. Davis. By the terms of this agreement, Jesse Davis was to make a clearing, build a saw mill and grist mill and suitable buildings for a tavern, and Dr. Davis was to convey to him in fee a considerable tract of land, including the improvements thereon. This colony was in the southwest part of the town, and the mills built by Mr. Davis were near the southern line on the fourth power, so-called, on the Sabattus River.

At the close of the Revolutionary War a number of soldiers settled in Webster, among whom were Alexander Gray, Abel Nutting, Aaron Dwinal, Paul Nowell, Simeon Ricker, Foster Wentworth, Elias Stone, Phineas Spofford, Jesse Davis, Captain James Curtis and Samuel Simmons. The last mentioned was one of the first schoolteachers in town and was the ancestor of Franklin Simmons, the sculptor.

Webster Corner came into being in 1775 or 1776 as Burnside Meadows. In 1840 the place was incorporated as Webster. At the time of its founding it was the center of business for the community was larger than Lewiston, and had, in 1826, the third largest postal receipts in the county: fifty-three dollars. Its decadence came about prior to the Civil War, and its decline was rapid as it gave place to the more thriving mill towns on the Androscoggin and Sabbatus rivers.

Webster Corner Church is a simple white frame structure, surmounted by a square belfry with a single spire. The facade is flanked by twin entrance doors with a large central window, and four lance windows mark each side of the building. The interior is severe and dignified, white paneled, with elevated altar, sounding board, box pews and singers' balcony. Its spire, rising to an elevation of 118 feet, can be seen for miles around and from it one may see Portland Harbor on a clear day. The church was built in 1827 by Universalists and Calvinistic Baptists. The Pound, the Hearse House and the Brick Powder House were on adjoining lots. Reverend Wm. A. Drew, the first minister, gave the dedicatory sermon. The cost of the construction of the church was met by sale of pews under the supervision of Aaron Dwinal, Ben Doyle Bryant and Samuel Moody; the two denominations alternated their Sunday services. Webster Corner was the birthplace of the eminent sculptor, Franklin Simmons, born in 1839. He attended the country school, later opened a studio in Portland and afterward made his home in Rome, Italy. Many of his best known works are to

be found in Portland at the Sweat Museum. The honor of knighthood was conferred upon him by King Humbert of Italy in 1898.

The first Justice of the Peace here was Samuel Tebbetts from Brunswick, but he left for Ohio in the cold year of 1816. Noah Jordan from Cape Elizabeth was the next comer, and he owned the mills and water privileges improved by Jesse Davis. Benjamin Dole Bryant was the second commissioned magistrate. Ephraim Jordan, the first of that name to cross the Androscoggin, came in 1787 from Cape Elizabeth.

Auburn, 1842 (City, 1869)

The town of Auburn, when it was incorporated in 1842, may well have taken its name from Goldsmith's "Sweet Auburn, loveliest village of the plain." A modern writer has expressed the same thought by saying that "in charm of nature and beauty and advantage of location for aboriginal life this place was unsurpassed." Here the fierce and warlike Anasagunticooks kept their capital of the valley region, and had their principal village. Another possible source of the name is Aubourn, a city in Lincolnshire, England.

Auburn was incorporated from "all that part of Minot lying easterly of the curved line [so called]." The early Minot settlers were Samuel Berry, William and Aranna Briggs, William Briggs, Jr., A. Devinall, Wm. Woodward, Elijah Record, John Todd, Squire Caswell, Samuel Jackson, James Packard, Joel Simmons, Joseph and Cushing Daws, Job Caswell, Isaac Washburn, Nicholas Bray, Nathan Niles, John Staples, Simeon Caswell, David Read, James Willis, Edward Jacobs, Elnathan Packard and Elijah Fisher.

The first town meeting was held in West Auburn in 1842; the call was signed by Elisha Stetson, John Smith, William B. Merrill, Benjamin Given, Charles Little and Thomas B. Little. In 1867 Danville was annexed to Auburn. The oldest settlement in this part of the town had been made on Merrill Hill in 1789 by Jacob Stevens, Benjamin True, Jabez Merrill, Levi Merrill and Daniel Merrill, all of Turner. Two years later, all but Mr. Stevens sold their betterments to Elias Merrill of New Gloucester, who here provided a home for his large family of sons. These two towns, Minot and Danville, contributed to the villages clustered around Goff's Corner. Here the first clearing was made in 1797 by one Marr, near the junction of the present Main and Court streets. He sold his claim to Joseph Welch, whose log house was the first permanent building. The second was a frame house built by Mr. Dillingham in 1798 near the falls on Found-

ry Brook, where he erected a grist mill. The next house was a log one erected by Solomon Wood, nearly opposite the Edward Little house. The growth for twenty years was slow. By the coming of Edward Little in 1819, an element of prosperity was introduced.

In 1822 Jacob Reed moved a small building on the ice to the site of the Goff Block for the first store, and also opened the first public house. James Goff became Reed's partner in merchandizing and bought store and goods in 1823. During that year, the toll bridge across the Androscoggin was built, an accomplishment of great advantage to "Pekin" as the village was called. The bridge superseded the ferry, which had done duty since 1812. The rates of toll on the new bridge are preserved: "Foot passengers, 2 cents; horse and wagon 10 cts.; chaise, 16 cts.; four wheeled phaetons, 32 cts.; sheep, 1 cent oxen, 4 cents."

In addition to the store, already mentioned, there was a second store, a blacksmith shop, a law office and a millinery shop. Jacob Reed's tavern was a one and a half story building, when erected by Zabina Hunt before 1818, and used as a dwelling until purchased as a tavern by Jacob Reed in 1822. Hunt was the ferryman for many years. In this village the line between Minot and Danville started "at the highest rock in the Androscoggin at the Falls," passed diagonally across the present Court Street, just north of the Elm House, and bisected the residence of Ara Cushman. Elm House, built in 1830 as a residence by Josiah Little, was made a public house in 1845.

West Auburn is finely situated on an elevated ridge of land on the west side of Lake Auburn. James Parker, John Nason, John Downing, Israel Bray, Samuel Verrill and Benjamin Noyes were the first settlers locating here in 1789. In 1798 most of them gave preference to locations on Taylor Pond, and a colony from Bridgewater, Massachusetts, consisting of James Packard, Asaph Howard, John C. Crafts, James Perkins and Asahel Kingsley were in possession by 1800. Mr. Perkins was an iron worker, did blacksmithing and made implements and tools used by the early settlers. A flourishing village had grown up here by 1810; a Congregational church was formed and the East Meeting house built. Here the Reverend Jonathan Scott preached and prayed. The Minot Shoe Factory was also located here in 1835. Stevens' Mills were on Taylor Brook.

Pejepscot, later Danville, was incorporated in 1802. In 1819 when the name was changed, there were already five towns of that name in the United States; of these the shire town of Caledonia

county, Vermont, was the largest and may have suggested the name to the people here. The distinctive Indian name, Pejepscot, meaning "a place where the river is split up into many rocky channels," precisely describes the tortuous channels of the Pejepscot.

Mention has already been made of saw and grist mills being early established on various brooks and streams in the several parts of the town, and the early establishment of the West Minot shoe factory in 1835.

Some of the details of this last manufactory make interesting reading: Auburn is the shoe city of Maine and here was the first attempt made in the state to develop manufacturing as now conducted. A charter was granted by the Legislature to the Minot Shoe Company, organized at West Auburn in 1835 with a capital of \$5,000 to 10,000. Asaph Howard was president; Eliphalet Packard, clerk and treasurer; Charles Briggs and Nehemiah Packard, directors. Work was begun in the dwelling of Mr. Crafts in May, 1836, with Moses Crafts helping out on the first case. Work was rather discouraging at first; everything was done by hand with no labor-saving machinery introduced until about 1850. The factory system was generally adopted in 1870, though some of the work was farmed out.

Livermore Falls, East Livermore, 1843

The setting off of East Livermore, now Livermore Falls, from the parent town of Livermore was made on account of the inconvenience of holding town meetings and doing town business across an unbridged river at all seasons of the year. The town meetings were held in March on the west side of the Androscoggin River, when by reason of the swollen stream and floating ice those on the east side could not attend. Failing to secure the bridge which they asked for, the settlers succeeded in securing the division of the town.

It has one village, Livermore Falls, situated at the northwest corner of the town. The first settler is said to have been a Mr. Coolidge who made an opening in the woods and built a house on the side of Moose Hill. He soon afterward sold the place to Philip Smith. The first clearing is said to have been made in the eastern part of the town, about 1780, by a Mr. Gravy, and a third was made about the same time on the east side of the Androscoggin River at Strickland's Ferry.

The first settler at what is now the village of Livermore Falls was probably Mr. Samuel Richardson. The grist and saw mills built at the Falls in 1791 were the first in town. They were constructed un-

der the direction of Deacon Elijah Livermore. In 1813 there were or three dwelling places at Livermore Falls — those of Samuel Richardson, Thomas Davis and Joseph Morrill. A Mr. Mills was in trade here as early as 1815. Another early settler was Stephen Boothbay who came to this town from Saco, and cleared a farm in East Livermore.

Here have been located grist mills, saw mills and other manufactures. The Indian name of the locality is Pokomeko which is said to mean "great corn land." The town yields good crops; it is excellent grazing land and is also noted for its fine cattle.

In March, 1846, a great freshet caused by ice backing up over the Falls swept off nearly everything in its way: grist and saw mill stores, carding mill, scythe factory and one dwelling house. Some of the ice did not disappear until the middle of the next July. As soon after this as Captain Treat could construct the saw mill and prepare the lumber, he rebuilt the grist mill. This is the man to whom Livermore is most indebted for its existence, Captain Ezekiel Treat, Jr., son of Captain Ezekiel Treat of Canton who owned and commanded ships engaged in traffic between Boston and foreign lands. As a boy Ezekiel accompanied his father to sea and soon rose to be captain of his own vessel. In 1845 he moved from Canton to Livermore Falls where he purchased the entire water power of the Androscoggin River in East Livermore and the land that forms the principal business portion of the village of Livermore Falls. He was the first to utilize the vast power of the falls and built grist, saw and shingle mill which he carried on for many years. He was the leading spirit of the place until 1876, known for his ability, integrity and energy. In 1858 a toll bridge was erected across the river.

The Baptist Church at Livermore Falls was organized November 20, 1811, and was originally the Third Baptist Church in Livermore. The meetings were held at Shy (about one mile from the falls where was formerly Barton's Ferry) in dwellings and schoolhouses until 1825, when a meeting house was built at Shy Village near the present cemetery. In 1854, it was moved to Livermore and replaced by a brick building in 1871. The Moose Hill Free Baptist Church was organized in 1828; the Methodist, about 1828 or 1829. A union house of worship was built near Haines Corner, East Livermore, where the Methodists also worshiped.

Dr. Chas. Millett practiced as a physician until about 1848. Dr. Wm. Cary had been located here before the organization of the town.

A combination of Maine's rich resources, its fertile soil and unsurpassed mercantile and manufacturing privileges have worked together to produce continuous and rapid extension of business interests in the development of the town appropriately named Mechanic Falls, in Androscoggin County. It is situated on both sides of the Little Androscoggin River, and was made up of parts of Poland and Minot and incorporated as a town in 1893. These business interests are paper manufacturing, corn packing, shoe and machine shops, brick yards, manufacture of steam engines and boilers, carriage building, novelty turning, tool works, canned goods establishments, clothing making and other lines of work.

It was in 1823 that Isaiah Perkins, his brother, Luther, and Captain James Farris of Hebron, had the courage to enter that wilderness and to build a saw mill on the Poland side of the river. This burned down. Another with box mill attached, owned in part by a Mr. Smith of Portland, was built, and this in turn burned. A double saw mill was then built on the same place. A. C. Denison and E. W. Tyler purchased it in 1850 or 1851 with the water power on the Poland side. It was run until 1867, when it was taken down and a slick paper mill built on the site.

Soon after the building of the saw mill, a shingle mill was built by Asaph Churchill and a clapboard mill on the Minot side. A little later Isaiah Perkins erected a grist mill, much needed by the community. These mills called for mill men. The first to respond, build a house and move in his family was Dean Andrews, in 1823.

Old Dr. Tewksbury from Hebron (now Oxford) who had to follow a logging road in on a dark and stormy night to reach a patient, called the place "Jerico" by which name it was known for some time. Afterward, in consequence of the large quantity of "grog" sold, it was called "Groggy Harbor," but the popular name was "Bog Falls," until a post office was established in 1841, when, at the suggestion of F. Waterman, one of the settlers who came after 1836, it was called Mechanic Falls, because of the manufacturing and mechanical interests of the place. Mr. Waterman was the first postmaster, a prominent citizen and one of the first county commissioners.

The next family to arrive after Dean Andrews was that of Mel Marshall who purchased the land now used for the cemetery and built a house near by. Peter Thayer's was the third family. He

built a log house and a blacksmith shop and afterward a frame house. He was the first blacksmith in town and a very ingenious man. The first store was in the end of the first grist mill and was run by Isai Perkins. He soon afterward built a very small building for a store. The only room necessary was for a hogshead of New England rum, several barrels of gin and brandy and kegs of other liquors, with molasses, salt pork and fish and a slight sprinkling of dry goods, such as a few pieces of calico, sheetings and shirtings, called factory cloth and perhaps a piece of broadcloth. The circulating medium was largely shingles.

The first dwelling on the Poland side was built by Luther Perkins near where the Grand Trunk Station now stands, but the first frame house was erected by Mr. Merrill on the site of the Elm. From 1823 to 1836, very few buildings were built; the people were generally poor and the business confined entirely to lumbering. The lumber was hauled by ox teams to Portland and Yarmouth to market.

Then men of more means began to arrive and bought land. Captain Jacob Dwinal, his brother, Isaac, Nathaniel Cushman, Samuel F. Waterman, already mentioned, Deacon Joseph Hall, Salmon Hackett, John Valentine, Captain Charles Alden and Albert Valentine were among these. The last mentioned came from Westbrook about 1838 and engaged in general merchandise. Within one year he moved to the Minot side. Reverend Zenas Thompson preached a sermon in 1840, probably the first Universalist sermon in the village. Captain Jacob Dwinal, a well-to-do farmer and speculator, moved from Dwinal Hill about 1836 and purchased a large tract of land, built a house and store and employed Samuel F. Waterman as manager. He also traded largely in lumber and cattle and was probably the wealthiest man in town. The place was called Bog Falls because of the long stretch of marshy land along the Little Androscoggin. Paper making has been the principal industry since 1850, when it was begun by Ebenezer Drake and Ezra Mitchell on the Minot side. Dr. Moses R. Pulsifer was the first physician to locate, and remained there until 1858.

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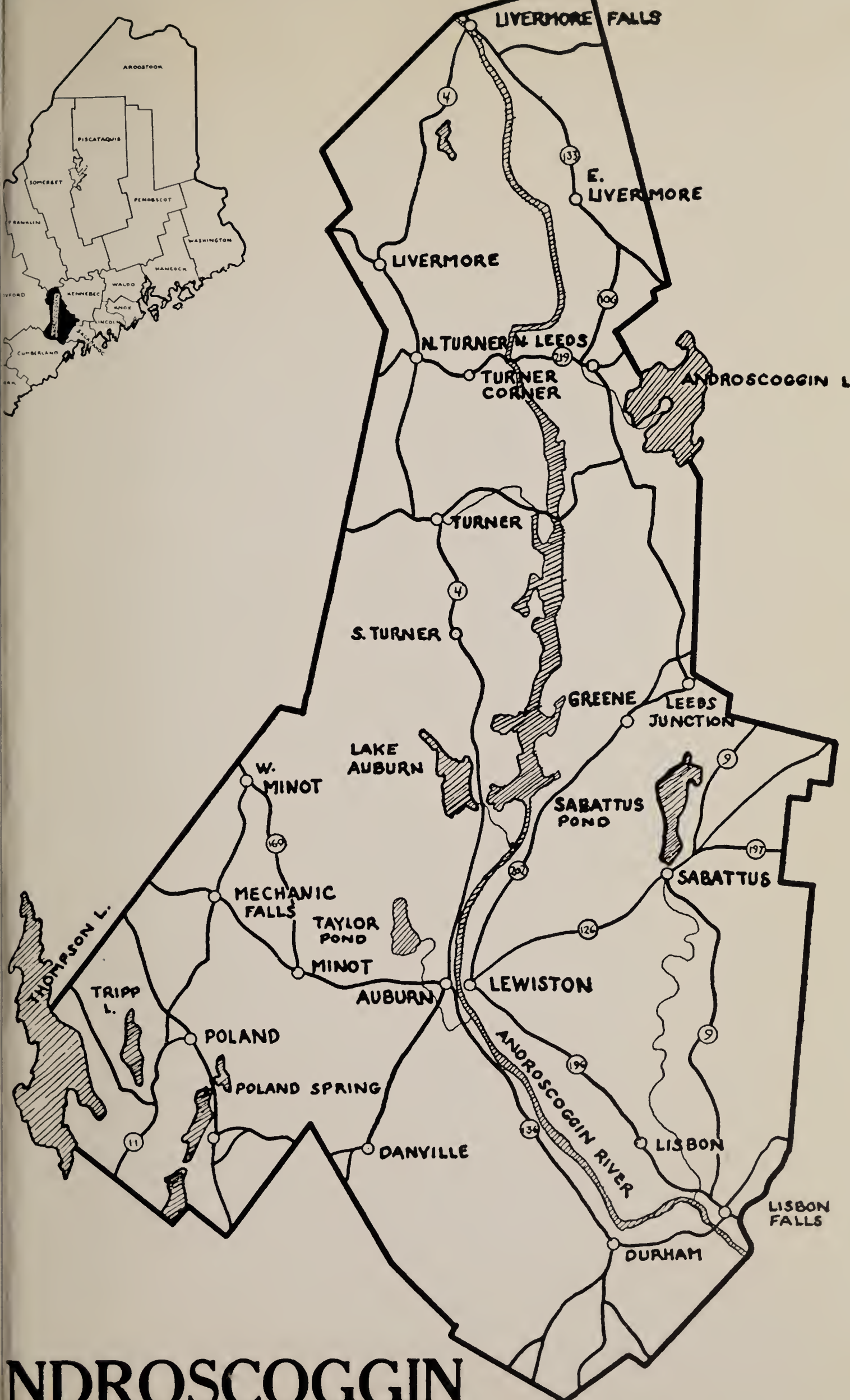
* These villages, plantations, and hamlets which have never reached the status of towns are listed in italic under the nearest town (even if not mentioned specifically in the history thereof) as an aid to the tourist, at the request of the publisher and by permission of the author.

† These towns have either gone out of existence, becoming part of neighboring towns, or have reverted to plantation status.

Note: Other plantations in Franklin county are: Coplin, Dallas (Saddleback Lake, Loon Lake), Lang. Among unorganized regions are: Jim Pond, Lowelltown, Tim Pond, Alder Stream, Coburn Gore, Beattie, Jerusalem, Stetsontown, and Wyman Township.

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